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8 CATALINA BUTTZ,  
9 Plaintiff,

10 v.  
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12 DARIUS MOHSENIN, an individual;  
13 REDBOOK RESIDENTIAL, an entity of  
14 unknown type; NURI N. MOHSENIN,  
15 individually and as trustee of the  
16 MOHSENIN FAMILY TRUST; and DOES  
17 1 to 50, inclusive,

18 Defendants.

19 Case No. 5:15-cv-01666-HRL  
20

21 **ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT  
AND GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO SET ASIDE DEFAULT**

22 Re: Dkt. Nos. 19, 20  
23

24 Plaintiff Catalina Buttz sues for alleged violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act  
25 (FDCPA), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692 *et seq.*, and the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act  
26 (RFDCPA), California Civil Code §§ 1788-1788.32. She also claims that defendants harassed her  
27 and invaded her privacy.

28 Buttz filed her complaint on April 12, 2015. She subsequently filed proofs of service  
showing that defendant Darius Mohsenin was personally served on April 14, 2015 at his residence  
(which he shares with his father, defendant Nuri Mohsenin)<sup>1</sup> and that defendant Redbook  
Residential was served (via service on Darius) on that same date. (Dkt. Nos. 9-10). Shortly after,

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<sup>1</sup> To avoid confusion, this court will refer to Darius Mohsenin as "Darius" and to his father as "Nuri."

1 plaintiff filed another proof of service showing that Nuri was served at home (via substitute  
2 service on Darius) on April 21, 2015. (Dkt. 12). Based on these service dates, Darius and  
3 Redbook Residential's responses to the complaint were due by May 5, 2015 and Nuri's was due  
4 by May 12, 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a). No responses having been filed by any defendants,  
5 plaintiff moved for entry of their default. The Clerk of the Court entered default as to each  
6 defendant on May 27, 2015. (Dkt. Nos. 14-15).

7 In view of plaintiff's stated intent to move for entry of default judgment, this court vacated  
8 the Initial Case Management Conference and set an August 14, 2015 deadline for plaintiff's  
9 anticipated motion. Plaintiff did not file her motion for default judgment until August 16. But, in  
10 any event, defendants appeared about a week later and filed a motion to set aside their default.  
11 Defendants contend that their default must be set aside because they were not actually served.  
12 They oppose plaintiff's motion for entry of default judgment on that same basis. Even if they  
13 were properly served, defendants argue that there is good cause to set aside their default anyway  
14 because they have a meritorious defense as to plaintiff's debt collection claims.

15 Due to some procedural wrangling by the parties and one scheduling conflict, there has  
16 been some delay in the resolution of the pending motions. Over plaintiff's objection, this court  
17 granted defendants' request to consolidate the hearings on the parties' respective motions and set  
18 both motions for an October 13, 2015 hearing. (Dkt. 27). Plaintiff subsequently moved to  
19 continue the motion hearings for at least 60 days so that she could conduct some early discovery.  
20 Plaintiff's request for leave to conduct early discovery was denied. And, although plaintiff failed  
21 to file any opposition to defendants' pending motion (and all filing deadlines had, by that time,  
22 long since passed), this court, in its discretion, re-opened briefing, re-set the opposition and reply  
23 deadlines, and continued the motion hearings to November 3. (Dkt. 33). This court subsequently  
24 granted the parties' stipulated request for a further continuance of the motion hearings because it  
25 was told that defense counsel had been summoned for jury duty during the week when the motions  
26 were to be heard. (Dkt. 35). In that stipulated request, there was a suggestion that plaintiff, who  
27 again failed to file any opposition or reply by the court-ordered deadlines, intended to ask for yet  
28 another extension of briefing deadlines. No such request was received by this court, and briefing

1 has long since closed. Nor has this court received any opposition from plaintiff as to defendants' motion to set aside their default or any reply re her own motion for entry of default judgment.

2       The parties' pending motions are deemed suitable for determination without oral argument,  
3 and the November 24, 2015 hearing is vacated. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). Upon consideration of the  
4 parties' respective arguments, this court grants defendants' motion to set aside their default and  
5 denies plaintiff's for entry of default judgment.<sup>2</sup>

6       The court finds that it is most efficient to first determine whether defendants' motion to set  
7 aside should be granted.

8       The court may set aside an entry of default for good cause. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c). In  
9 determining whether there is good cause the court must consider three factors: (1) whether  
10 defendants engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2) whether defendants have no  
11 meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would prejudice Buttz. United  
12 States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle, 615 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th Cir.  
13 2010). A finding that any one of these factors is true is sufficient basis to refuse to set aside  
14 defendants' default. Id. Even so, the Ninth Circuit has cautioned that ““judgment by default is a  
15 drastic step appropriate only in extreme circumstances; a case should, whenever possible, be  
16 decided on the merits.”” Id. (quoting Falk v. Allen, 739 F.2d 461, 463 (9th Cir. 1984)).

17       Here, defendants have submitted evidence, in the form of declarations and exhibits,  
18 indicating that they were not properly served. Specifically, Darius says he was not at home at the  
19 time he reportedly was personally served there. (See Dkt. 20-1, Declaration of Darius Mohsenin  
20 ¶¶ 1-9, Exs. 1-6; Dkt. 20-2, Declaration of Wendy LaRiviere). Nuri avers that he is 92 years old  
21 and cannot walk; as such, he never answers the door at home and says that he was never handed  
22 any papers by anyone identifying himself or herself as a process server. (Dkt. 20-3, Declaration of  
23 Nuri Mohsenin). Instead, defendants say that sometime in April 2015, Nuri's caregiver simply  
24 found an envelope lying on the front porch; she brought the envelope inside and placed it on a  
25 table, but never told anyone about it. (Dkt. 20-4, Declaration of Faustine Penny). Darius attests  
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27       <sup>2</sup> All parties have expressly consented that all proceedings in this matter may be heard and finally  
28 adjudicated by the undersigned. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 73.

1 that he never received any papers from a process server pertaining to this case and that, sometime  
2 after April 22, he found an envelope containing the complaint and summons under a pile of  
3 newspapers in the house. (Declaration of Darius Mohsenin ¶¶ 10-12). Nuri says that he never  
4 received any papers about this suit until Darius showed him a copy of the complaint in about mid-  
5 August. (Dkt. 20-3, Declaration of Nuri Mohsenin ¶ 5). Plaintiff has not refuted this evidence.  
6 Lack of service alone is sufficient basis to set aside defendants' default.

7 Nevertheless, this court also finds good cause to do so because all three factors weigh in  
8 defendants' favor. “[A] defendant's conduct is culpable if he has received actual or constructive  
9 notice of the filing of the action and *intentionally* failed to answer.” Mesle, 615 F.3d at 1092  
10 (citations omitted). “[I]n this context the term ‘intentionally’ means that a movant cannot be  
11 treated as culpable simply for having made a conscious choice not to answer; rather, to treat a  
12 failure to answer as culpable, the movant must have acted with bad faith, such as an intention to  
13 take advantage of the opposing party, interfere with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise  
14 manipulate the legal process.” Id. (citations omitted). The record presented indicates that Darius  
15 has had actual knowledge of the present lawsuit since at least April 2015. Indeed, by April 1,  
16 2015, defendants apparently had retained an attorney to represent them. (Dkt. 19, Declaration of  
17 Elliott H. Stone ¶¶ 7-8, Exs. F and G). However, by May 5, defendants advised that they were in  
18 the process of seeking a new attorney, and their prior attorney confirmed that she no longer  
19 represented them. (Id. ¶¶ 9-10, Exs. H and I). And, defendants' present counsel, John C. Brown,  
20 averred that he was retained shortly before mid-August 2015. (Dkt. 21-1, Declaration of John C.  
21 Brown ¶ 4). Plaintiff says that Darius (who either is planning to attend or currently is attending  
22 law school) is no stranger to litigation and is involved in myriad court cases. (Dkt. 19, Stone  
23 Decl., ¶ 6, Ex. E). Even so, under the circumstances presented, this court cannot find that  
24 defendants' failure to answer was based on a bad faith intent to take advantage of Buttz, interfere  
25 with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise manipulate the legal process.

26 Defendants also contend that they have a meritorious defense. “A defendant seeking to  
27 vacate a default judgment must present specific facts that would constitute a defense. But the  
28 burden on a party seeking to vacate a default judgment is not extraordinarily heavy.” Mesle, 615

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

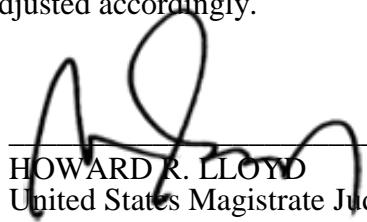
1 F.3d at 1094 (citation omitted). All defendants need to do is allege sufficient facts that, if true,  
 2 would constitute a defense. *Id.* The question whether defendants' allegations actually are true is  
 3 not to be determined by the court when deciding whether to set aside their default; rather, that is  
 4 an issue for the later litigation. *Id.* Here, defendants contend that they are not "debt collectors"  
 5 within the meaning of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6), or the RFDCPA, Cal. Civ. Code §  
 6 1788.2(c). Instead, Darius claims that he is simply a landlord who receives rent; defendants  
 7 contend that that they are not the agents or alter egos of one another; and defendants claim that all  
 8 of plaintiff's other allegations are false. Solely for the purpose of resolving the instant motions,  
 9 this court concludes that defendants have alleged facts that, if true, would constitute a defense to at  
 10 least plaintiff's debt collection claims.

11 As for the final factor, setting aside a defendants' default may be prejudicial if doing so  
 12 would hinder Buttz's ability to pursue her claims. Falk, 739 F.2d at 463; see also Mesle, 615 F.3d  
 13 at 1095 (stating that prejudice requires more than showing that setting aside a default would delay  
 14 resolution of the case). Plaintiff has presented no basis to conclude that setting aside defendants'  
 15 default would be prejudicial.

16 Based on the foregoing, defendants' motion to set aside their default is granted, and  
 17 plaintiff's motion for entry of default judgment is denied. **No later than November 30, 2015**,  
 18 plaintiff shall effect service of process on defendants.<sup>3</sup> This court expects defense counsel to  
cooperate with plaintiff's counsel as to the acceptance of service of process and the most  
expedient manner in which service is to be effected. The Initial Case Management Conference is  
 21 re-set for **January 26, 2016, 1:30 p.m.**, and all related deadlines (see Dkt. 6, Initial Case  
 22 Management Scheduling Order with ADR Deadlines) are adjusted accordingly.

23 SO ORDERED.

24 Dated: November 19, 2015

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 HOWARD R. LLOYD  
 United States Magistrate Judge

26  
 27 <sup>3</sup> Ordinarily, service of process must be made within 120 days after the complaint is filed. Under  
 28 the circumstances, however, and in view of the passage of time required for resolution of the  
 instant motions (as discussed above), this court extends the time for service. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

1 5:15-cv-01666-HRL Notice has been electronically mailed to:  
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